River drainage (race b). The original material may have dispersed from the Gila drainage, but given the widely scattered occurrences of *D. scaposum* in the Whipple Mountains, this most likely did not happen in very recent history.

Significance. This is the first reported occurrence of *D. scaposum* from California. All of the collections were made from elevations below 1200 m, the species' presumed lower limit.

Erigeron oxyphyllus Greene (ASTERACEAE).—San Bernardino Co., east side of Whipple Mountains Wilderness area: chute below summit of Cupcake Butte, north of Whipple Wash. Plants were scattered among boulders in steep, narrow chute, approximately north facing. Also in the area were *Teucrium glandulosum, Cymopteris panamintensis* var. *acutifolius, Pleuraphis rigida, Pleurocoronis pluriseta, Machaeranthera pinnatifida* ssp. *gooddingii,* and *Matelea parviflora.* 34°20′49″N, 114°19′28″W, 790 m/2590 ft. Whipple Wash 7.5′ quadrangle, T3N R25E center of sec. 14. 10 October 2003, *Sarah J. De Groot & J. Mark Porter 3315* (RSA, duplicates to be distributed).

Whipple Mountains: North facing slope just north of summit, steep slope of loose rock and boulders. With *Antirrhinum filipes* and *Prenanthella exigua.* 34°19′55″N, 114°25′13″W, 646 m/2120 ft. Whipple Mountains SW 7.5′ quadrangle, T3N, R24E, S half of line between sect. 23 and 24. 9 May 2004, *Sarah J. De Groot 4286a* (RSA, duplicates to be distributed).

Previous knowledge. Erigeron oxyphyllus has been found in Maricopa, Mohave, Pinal, and Yuma counties, Arizona, and in Sonora, Mexico (Nesom 1992, Phytologia 72(3):194–195; Shreve and Wiggins 1964; Kearney and Peebles 1960). The type collection is from Yucca, in Mohave county (Nesom 1992; Greene 1895, Erythea 3(2): 20). Typical habitat is dry rocky hillsides, occasionally by seeps or streams, between 610 and 915 m (2000–3000 feet; Nesom 1992; Shreve and Wiggins 1964; Kearney and Peebles 1960).

Significance. This is the first report of *E. oxyphyllus* in California. Habitat was characteristic of sites where it is found in Arizona.

Thanks to J. Mark Porter for double-checking determinations.

—Sarah J. De Groot, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1500 N. College Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

California

Hoita macrostachya (DC.) Rydb. (FABACEAE).—Shasta Co., Little Backbone Creek inlet, Lake Shasta, approximately 4.4 km northwest of Shasta Dam in ponderosa pine/deerbrush habitat. Associated species include *Pinus ponderosa, Ceanothus integerrimus, Arctostaphylos viscida, Toxicodendron diversilobum,* and *Rubus discolor.* Bohemotash Mountain USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T34N R5W SE¼ of SE¼ sect. 33, UTM 10 0548086E 4511789N, elevation 329 m, 31 July 2003, *L. Lindstrand III, K. Youngblood, s.n.* (North State Resources Herbarium [North State Resources, Inc. Herbarium, 5000 Bechelli Lane, Suite 203 Redding, CA 96002; private]; JEPS).

Mainstem of Lake Shasta between Little Backbone Creek and Butcher Creek, approximately 3.2 km northwest of Shasta Dam in mixed willow habitat. Associated species include *Salix exigua, Salix lucida, Rubus discolor, Pinus ponderosa, Arctostaphylos viscida,* and *Toxicodendron diversilobum.* Shasta Dam USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T33N R5W NW¼ sect. 3, UTM 10 0548833E 4510649N, elevation 329 m, 31 July 2003, *L. Lindstrand III, K. Youngblood, s.n.* (North State Resources Herbarium [private]; JEPS).

City of Redding, Oregon Gulch, at the Oregon Gulch/Eastside Road crossing, approximately 0.75 km miles north of the Bonnyview Road/Highway 273 intersection in mixed riparian habitat. Associated species include *Salix exigua, Salix lucida, Salix gooddingii, Rubus discolor, Polygonum* sp., *Cyperus* sp., and *Vitis californica.* Redding USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T31N R5W San Buenaventura Land Grant Boundary, UTM 10 0552005E 4488352N, elevation 183 m, 8 October 2004, *L. Lindstrand III, s.n.* (North State Resources Herbarium [private]; Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium [Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium, 3644 Avtech Parkway, Redding, CA 96002]; JEPS).

Previous knowledge. Hoita macrostachya was apparently collected only once from Shasta County, more than a century ago (M. S. Baker #286, July 5, 1898; JEPS 65632). This represents the northernmost-recorded extent of the species, whose range is restricted to California and Baja California (J. C. Hickman, 1993, The Jepson manual: higher plants of California, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA). The species was seen in vegetative condition by the second author in the Charlie Creek watershed, tributary to the upper Sacramento Arm of Lake Shasta, Lamoine USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T35N R5W NE¼ S22, elevation 366 m, on 5 May 2000. Without flowers or fruit, this mystery plant was tentatively identified as *Hoita macrostachya,* but no voucher was made. Subsequently, the species was observed by the primary author near Salt Creek in a roadside wetland/ditch along Statton Road, northeast of the Salt Creek Group Campground, O'Brien USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T35N R4W SW¼ S28, elevation approx. 365 m, during October 2003 but no voucher was made. During field investigations in 2003, North State Resources personnel collected a piece of *Hoita macrostachya* fruiting material for identification from the west side of Lake Shasta. The second author reviewed the material in the North State Resources office, which confirmed her earlier identification of the Charlie Creek material, and rekindled curiosity about the distribution of *Hoita macrostachya* in Shasta County. It was therefore of interest when North State Resources personnel found more *Hoita macrostachya* during further field investigations in 2003 and 2004 around the perimeter of the west side of Shasta Lake, near Salt Creek, and in the city of Redding.

Significance. Hoita macrostachya is still extant in Shasta County, though uncommon. The species has been collected or seen from five locations, all in the foothill drainages of the upper and lower Sacramento River along permanent or seasonal streams, or spring/seep features. Elevations at these locations range from 183 meters at Oregon Gulch to 366 meters at Charlie Creek.

Neviusia cliftonii J. R. Shevock, B. Ertter, & D. Taylor.

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[1] North State Resources, Inc. Herbarium, 5000 Bechelli Lane, Suite 203 Redding, CA 96002.

[2] Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium, 3644 Avtech Parkway, Redding, CA 96002.

(ROSACEAE).—Shasta Co., Ripgut Creek, approximately 0.51 km north of confluence with Pit River arm, Lake Shasta, in montane hardwood-conifer habitat (no limestone present). Associated species include *Pseudotsuga menziesii, Quercus chrysolepis, Acer macrophyllum, Cornus nuttallii, Corylus cornuta, Cercis occidentalis, Rosa* sp., *Styrax officinalis, Rhus trilobata, Aristolochia californica, Symphoricarpos albus, Rubus ursinus, Toxicodendron diversilobum, Osmorhiza chilensis, Trillium chloropetalum, Adiantum jordanii,* and *Asarum hartwegii.* Devil's Rock USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T34N R2W SW¼ of SE¼ sect. 2, NAD 27, UTM 10 0579245E 4519478N, elevation 350 m, 23 June 2003, *L. Lindstrand III, s.n.* (Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium [Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium, 3644 Avtech Parkway, Redding, CA 96002]).

Stein Creek, at the confluence with Pit River arm, Lake Shasta, in montane hardwood-conifer habitat (no limestone evident). Associated species include *Pseudotsuga menziesii, Quercus chrysolepis, Acer macrophyllum, Cornus nuttallii, Corylus cornuta, Taxus brevifolia, Philadelphus lewisii, Toxicodendron diversilobum, Aesculus californica, Adiantum jordanii,* and *Asarum hartwegii.* Devil's Rock USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T34N R2W SW¼ sect. 14, NAD 27, UTM 10 0578663E 4516697N, elevation 329 m, 1 Sept. 2004, *J. K. Nelson 2004100, with L. Lindstrand III* (Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium; JEPS).

Brock Creek, at the confluence of an unnamed tributary to Brock Creek and the Brock Creek inlet, Pit River arm, Lake Shasta, associated with a limestone outcrop in montane hardwood-conifer habitat. Associated species include *Pseudotsuga menziesii, Pinus ponderosa, Quercus garryana, Acer macrophyllum, Philadelphus lewisii, Toxicodendron diversilobum, Aesculus californica,* and *Adiantum jordanii.* Devil's Rock USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T34N R2W SW¼ of SW¼ sect. 1, NAD 27, UTM 10 0576890E 4518004N, elevation 329 m, 1 Sept. 2004, *J. K. Nelson 2004101, with L. Lindstrand III* (Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium; JEPS).

Unnamed stream south of Cove Creek at confluence with Lake Shasta, Pit River Arm, approximately 1.8 km north of Bear Mountain, in ponderosa pine and blue oak–foothill pine habitat (no limestone evident). Associated species include *Pinus ponderosa, Quercus wislizeni, Fraxinus latifolia, Fraxinus dipetala, Quercus garryana* var. *breweri, Rhamnus* sp., *Cercis occidentalis, Philadelphus lewisii,* and *Toxicodendron diversilobum.* Project City USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T33N R4W SE¼ sect. 1, NAD 27, UTM 10 0561797E 4510091N, elevation 332 m, 1 September 2004, *J. K. Nelson 2004102, with L. Lindstrand III* (Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium; JEPS).

Blue Ridge, Pit River Arm, Lake Shasta, approximately 1.3 km east of Allie Cove, in montane hardwood-conifer habitat (no limestone evident). Associated species include *Pinus ponderosa, Pinus sabiniana, Quercus wislizeni, Quercus kelloggii, Cercis occidentalis, Philadelphus lewisii, Cornus sessilis, Calycanthus occidentalis, Vitis californica,* and *Toxicodendron diversilobum.* O'Brien USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T34N R4W NW¼ sect. 36, NAD 27, UTM 10 0561059E 4511874N, elevation 329 m, 1 September 2004, *J. K. Nelson 2004103, with L. Lindstrand III* (Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium; JEPS).

Blue Ridge, Pit River Arm, Lake Shasta, approximately 1.1 km east of Allie Cove, in ponderosa pine habitat (no limestone evident). Associated species include *Pinus ponderosa, Quercus kelloggii, Quercus chrysolepis, Acer macrophyllum, Cercocarpus betuloides, Quercus garryana* var. *breweri, Vitis californica, Cercis occidentalis, Quercus wislizeni, Philadelphus lewisii, Calycanthus occidentalis,* and *Toxicodendron diversilobum.* O'Brien USGS 7.5; quadrangle, T34N R4W NE¼ sect. 35, NAD 27, UTM 10 0560912E 4512087N, elevation 329 m, 1 September 2004, *J. K. Nelson 2004105, with L. Lindstrand III* (Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium; JEPS).

Keluche Creek, at the confluence with Lake Shasta, McCloud River Arm, approximately 3 km south of Hirz Bay, in ponderosa pine habitat (no limestone evident). Associated species include *Pinus ponderosa, Quercus garryana* var. *breweri, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Umbellularia californica, Styrax californica, Vitis californica, Acer macrophyllum, Calycanthus occidentalis, Rubus ursinus, Quercus kelloggii, Quercus chrysolepis, Corylus cornuta,* and *Toxicodendron diversilobum.* O'Brien USGS 7.5′ quadrangle, T35N R4W SE¼ sect. 35, NAD 27, UTM 10 0560875E 4521116N, elevation 329 m, 1 September 2004, *J. K. Nelson 2004106, with L. Lindstrand III* (Shasta-Trinity National Forest Herbarium; JEPS).

Previous knowledge. The original descriptions and information of *N. cliftonii* (*Novon* 2(4):284–289, 1993; *Fremontia* 22(3):3–13, 1993) and the current California Flora (J. C. Hickman, 1993, The Jepson manual: Higher plants of California, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA) note the species occurring in habitats associated with limestone rock formations. The California Department of Fish and Game's California Natural Diversity Database and the California Native Plant Society's Inventory (Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, [October 3, 2004 data date version], Inventory of rare and endangered plants, California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA) contain records of ten known locations (excluding the locations discussed herein). Of these ten previously known locations, eight (80%) occur within habitats associated with limestone rock formations.

Significance. These seven new collections nearly double the number of known *N. cliftonii* locations. Additionally, these new discoveries show that nearly one-half (47%) of the known species locations occur in habitats not associated with limestone rock formations.

We thank the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Mid-Pacific Region office for their support.

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Idaho

Crupina vulgaris Cass. (ASTERACEAE).—Idaho Co., Circle C Ranch, Hells Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA), ca. 2 km northeast of Pittsburg Landing on the Snake River, canyon grassland of *Sporobolus cryptandrus/Aristida longiseta* (10% cover), associated species: *Bromus commutatus, Sisymbrium altissimum, Plantago patagonica, Lactuca serriola, Chondrilla juncea, Erigeron pumilus*; UTM 11T 541346E 5054157N NAD27, 463 m, 18 June 2004, *Gene Yates USFS #1005* (OSC).

Previous knowledge. Although *Crupina vulgaris,* native to the Mediterranean region, was first discovered in Idaho in 1968 (Stickney 1972, Madroño 21:402), populations in Hells Canyon were not reported until 2003 (Madroño 51: 333). This small population (ca. 500–1000 m^2) was dis-